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4TH YEAR.—NO. 310

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY AND EVENING.

JAVELLY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE—ENGAGED.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—DIVORCE.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FLATS.  
STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. PINAFORE.  
ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—FRITZ IN IRELAND.  
DALY'S THEATRE—WIVES.  
FALIA THEATRE—MARTIN STUART.  
FIFTH AVENUE—FRENCH OPERA—BENEFIT BILL.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENCHANTMENT.  
HARVARD'S THEATRE—TOURISTS.  
ABERLE'S THEATRE—LOST IN LONDON. Matinee.  
AQUARIUM—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. Matinee.  
OLYMPIC THEATRE—OLIVER TWIST.  
WALLACK'S—OUR GIRL.  
GERMANIA THEATRE—WOLFGANG FRECKEN.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—NO PINAFORE.  
LITTON'S NEW YORK CIRCUS.  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION.  
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.  
TONY PASTORS THEATRE—VANITY.  
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GARDEN CHOWDER.  
AMERICAN DIME MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.  
STEINWAY HALL—RUBINUS MATINEE.  
LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA HOUSE—PINAFOR.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, with occasional rains. To-morrow it will be warmer and fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market opened strong, but quickly weakened, and, after a spasmodic stiffening about noon, declined and closed at the lowest prices of the day. Money was stringent at 7 per cent and a commission ranging as high as 4 of 1 per cent a day, until the final dealings, when the market was easier. In other departments of finance there were no new features.

THE TAMMANY CORONERS lie down among the dead men.

NEW JERSEY'S BEAUTIFUL SEA BEACH is to be reached by still another railroad.

CONNECTICUT has opened another murder trial—a woman the victim, as usual.

"BEAUTIFUL SNOW" is coming down upon us again as we go to press. No doubts this time as to the authorship.

"COLLECTING FROM THE CHARITABLE" is the Italian for "begging," according to a cripple who hidged yesterday.

OUR HAVANA LETTER contains an interesting sketch of the truest statesman that has ruled Cuba since the days of Tacón.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN pronounced our docks picturesque and clean, which shows him to be an overwhelming humorist as well as a merry composer.

THE COMPLEXION of the New Jersey Legislature has altered suddenly, to the surprise of both parties, and railroad influence is the principal explanation offered.

MR. HENRY WATKINSON is dissatisfied with the result of the New York election, and slugs a coronach in the Louisville Courier-Journal over "the dead body of Mr. Tilden."

THE MAN CONDOX who killed John Lynch on election day knows nothing about the affair—to the best of his knowledge he merely got drunk. McCormick, who stabbed two men yesterday, tells the same sort of story.

GENERAL HANCOCK'S RECOMMENDATION that sergeants who have served long and faithfully should be retired is only a move in the direction of simple justice, for the appointment of civilians to lieutenantcies forbids the faithful fellows' promotion, the only other possible evidence of appreciation.

BROMIAD WOMEN in the East Mediterranean are at last to have a chance of doing some business, for, in addition to the English fleet already there, it is telegraphed from Berlin that German and Austrian fleets will also move in that direction. The new Austro-German alliance is therefore sure of approval by at least one class of non-German people who know what they are about.

PRESENT SCHOOL METHODS of teaching grammar were vigorously fought in the Board of Education yesterday, but when the question of banishing text books on this subject came up all argument and sense went for naught, and for the coming year the children will waste the usual half hour per day in memorizing formal statements that scarcely any memory ever retained for a week.

THE PECULIAR CONDITION to which the law against the use of troops as a posse comitatus has reduced the government is shown by the despatch of a marshal in Texas for soldiers, unarmed, to capture men who robbed a national ordnance depot and were rescued when arrested; it is shown still more by the fact that the Secretary of War, instead of acting in the case, has been obliged to ask an opinion of the Attorney General.

THE WEATHER.—The barometer is highest in the Atlantic and Gulf coast districts. It is falling steadily in the West and Northwest, and a disturbance is organizing west of the Mississippi River. Rain and snow fell throughout the late regions and in the Gulf and Middle Atlantic States. In the other sections of the country the weather has been generally fair. The temperature is rising in all the districts, and is likely to continue to do so during the next few days. The winds have been from fresh to brisk in the Northwest and light in the other districts. It is probable that the advance of the approaching disturbance will be retarded by the influence of the high area that overlies the eastern sections of the country, so that it will develop increasing energy as it approaches the Middle Atlantic coast line. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and partly cloudy, with occasional rains. To-morrow it will be warm and fair.

General Grant in the South.

If General Grant were the astute and ambitious politician it suits some people and journals to represent him to be his proposed journey through the Southern States might well be considered as one of the shrewdest pieces of political strategy and generalship on record.

All the great lights of the republican party have spent the last year, in Congress and on the stump, in hazing the South. Mr. Conkling, Mr. Blaine, Secretary Sherman, General Garfield, Mr. Foster, every one of them, has made the republican canvass mainly, if not altogether, a campaign against the South. The republican Presidential aspirants have vied with each other in abuse of the South, and have deliberately sunk all issues, local and general, in order to array the North solidly against the South for next year. And now that they have all fully and irrevocably committed themselves, now that every man-jack of them has done all that lay in him to arouse the opposition of the entire intelligence, respectability, property and political influence of the South against himself, here comes General Grant and, entirely uncommitted to their vagaries, independent of their control—here he comes, the author of the much abused Hayes Southern policy, and proposes to make a tour of the Southern States.

We are not of those who think General Grant a designing man. The HERALD has strenuously opposed the so-called Grant movement, but it has always done the General the justice to declare that he had no part or lot in this movement; and it is now very well known that in this it judged him rightly. With the celebrated "Grant boom" the General has nothing to do. We speak advisedly in asserting that it has not even his sympathy, nor that of any true friend of his. But we wish to point out to the ambitious republican aspirants for the Presidency that their foolish and perversely sectional course has left the door open for their easy demolition by General Grant.

Southern men have often urged that prominent Northern republicans shall visit their section and ascertain for themselves its condition; but so far not a single leading republican has done this evidently fair and necessary act. Gentlemen harangue the public about the South year after year, in and out of Congress; they make policies for their party, sectional policies, arraying the sections against each other to the danger of the public peace, and yet absolutely refuse to go down and see for themselves what is the condition of the region they make the sport of their politics. They refuse even to take any part in the political canvass in those States and abandon their own party down there in the most brazen manner. They complain of a "solid South," but they create and perpetuate that which they complain of. What do they think of General Grant being the first republican to see the South for himself? Laying aside all personal considerations, must they not blush for their own neglect of duty when they see the General, just returned from a long journey, at once going to look at the section they have so shamefully avoided, to visit and talk with its people and inform himself of the true condition of the Southern States?

We have no doubt he will receive a hearty and general welcome on his journey. He will converse with the best men of both parties and of both races. He is too clear headed to be deceived by either side. Suppose he should conclude that the republican leaders have blundered in the last three years about the South; that the policy of Messrs. Blaine, Conkling and Sherman is all wrong; that this policy has created the evil which is its theme, and that it threatens even graver dangers to the country than mere sectional animosity? We imagine that if such were his conclusions General Grant would not conceal them from the public, any more than he concealed his opinions of the South in 1865. But what would be the consternation, the mortification of the republican chiefs if they should see General Grant exposing their selfish and unprincipled blunders, and showing the North that the policy they have imposed on the republican party is all wrong?

We do not favor the renomination of General Grant, and we do not think it a probable event except in one contingency. As a Northern candidate, standing upon the sectional platform which has been preparing this year by Messrs. Blaine, Conkling and Sherman, we should regard him as a weak candidate, liable to be defeated by almost any respectable democratic opponent. The sense and sentiment of the country would be shocked at his renomination on such issues, and his reappearance on the political stage in that connection would be, as his true friends see, and as he, we do not doubt, himself sees, discreditable and probably disastrous. But as the candidate of the respectable and intelligent part of the South; demanded by a large body of the wealth and intelligence of the Southern States, in opposition to the present mischievous and unpatriotic blunders, and showing the North that the policy they have imposed on the republican party is all wrong?

There is much evidence showing that this is a not improbable event. In many parts of the South prominent and influential democratic journals have of late expressed their preference for General Grant over any other republican and over most democrats. They express confidence in the rectitude of his intentions, in his broad patriotism, in his capacity to see the real condition of their States if he will visit them, and his courage to make his opinions known. But this is not all. All over the Southern States we see cropping out a desire for "a strong man at the head of the government," a belief that such a man will be useful to them by securing them a cessation of political ferment and turmoil, and that his influence would be on the side of property and intelligence. The republican leaders, they say, have taken for their allies the whole body of ignorance and poverty in the South; they persist in keeping this a solid mass, to be wielded by them against the permanent peace and the true interests of the Southern people. They say that the republican party in the Southern States—

in a third of the Union, that is to say—courts and uses the ignorance and poverty of those States just as the democratic party in New York is accused of courting and using the mass of ignorant voters of the city. They would be rid of this predominance of ignorance at any cost, and when they look to a "strong man at the head of the government" it is because they hope that such a man would have the eyes to see the evils they complain of and the determination to remedy them, no matter by what stretch of authority.

We cannot say that we sympathize with this Southern view. On the contrary, we believe the remedy worse than the disease, and we should prefer to let time and longer experience provide a permanent cure of the evils complained of rather than call in the aid of a "strong man." But it is our duty to report events as we see them, and it is useless to deny and foolish to conceal the fact that General Grant's journey through the South may have momentous results; that it may produce changes in the political situation which will greatly affect the condition of parties next year. General Grant as the favorite candidate of the South would be a curious and even a startling phenomenon; but no close observer of events doubts that it is a possible one.

A Denial from General Grant.

A curious rumor was in circulation yesterday to the effect that General Grant had informed General Sherman that he intended as soon as he reached Chicago to deliver a "special message" to the people of the United States. As there is only one subject upon which the General would be apt to speak unusual interest was felt in this information. It will be seen from a Washington despatch that General Sherman denies ever having made such a statement. We have from General Grant a denial from General Grant in these words:—"I have no special message to deliver to the people of the United States in Chicago or elsewhere." So far as the nomination to the Presidency is concerned we do not think General Grant could make any declaration more explicit than that made by him in June last to the Viceroy of Tientsin—a "special message" delivered to the people of the United States through the HERALD at the time.

Tea Topers.

An interesting article in the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* gives an account of what is called "The Tea Drinkers' Disorder." This is described especially as a malady of dealers in tea, or more strictly of the "tasters," whose judgment on the quality of tea is supposed to guide the operations of wholesale buyers. It is said that these men have in their mouths in the course of a day, though they do not always swallow, an infusion of about half a pound of tea, using from fifteen to twenty grains of each kind sampled. As a disease incident to an occupation this is classed with the painters' colic, the poisonings of wall paper makers and other "occupation diseases." But the train of symptoms ascribed to the poisonous effects of tea—the enfeebled action of the various functions of the system, especially of the brain, are naturally involved in some degree in the case of those who use the infusion of this shrub as a beverage. Most men and women use tea in moderation, but great numbers use it immoderately; and in proportion as in their excess they approach the quantities consumed by the professional tasters they will of course suffer in a similar way, allowance being made for the fact that drinkers ordinarily confine themselves to one variety, while tasters must go through the whole arsenal. Loss of appetite, incapacity to digest wholesome food, sleeplessness, irritability, and all the well known features of a broken down nervous system are depicted as the general consequences of the prostration that follows regularly upon the stimulant effects of tea, and in this respect coffee is classed with it. People who are attentive to the various arguments presented by doctors and others as to the effects of their beverages will presently be troubled to know what they may take. There are before them all the fearful arguments of one side of the faculty against wine, beer or any distilled or fermented beverages; and here is an indictment against the paralyzing cup that cheers but not inebriates. Neither wine nor beer, nor coffee nor tea, and of course no whiskey then. Will you take milk? All the typhoid fever, half the diphtheria and two-thirds of the consumption, say yet other doctors, come to us in that mild fluid. Will you take water? Dyspepsia, say all the doctors together, marks the water drinker for her own. What will you take?

"There is a Happy Land."

While the nation was being severely shaken—convulsed, in fact—last Tuesday, and citizens otherwise sensible were neglecting business and pleasure for the sake of standing around polling places and worrying the life out of men equally good who happened not to agree with them, there was one favored spot, right between the most prominent scenes of storm and devastation, where a delicious calm prevailed. It was at Lyme, Conn., where, for some yet unknown cause, there were no polling places open. The town is the first point that the shadow reaches on their return to their birthplace in the Connecticut River, and its quaint houses, sunny slopes, great elms and devious country pathways, are held in affectionate remembrance by thousands upon thousands of country borders. To these special attractions must now be added that of deferred elections. It matters little how the blissful experience came about. Perhaps the forefathers of the hamlet lost their Almanac; maybe the daily steamboat, the touching of which is the leading event of the village, has been taken off for the winter and the natives thus lost the run of the days; the people may have considered that the year ended with the last run of shadow and the departure of the most persistent summer boarder; it is not impossible that things were going on so pleasantly that nobody cared to disturb them; indeed, it may be that the

people forgot all about election day, but whatever the reason was, Lyme was on the 4th of November the only perfectly peaceful and happy spot in a dozen or more States, unless, perhaps, we except the well regulated Mississippi county of Yazoo.

The Canvass of Passion.

Our sympathy goes out to those of our republican contemporaries who have been making what is called a canvass of passion, of invective against the South. Such a canvass is exciting while it lasts, but the evil effects come after the election day. Passion has been invoked and the North has been called upon to "rally against a new rebellion." Well, the North has rallied, but the South is calm, just as it was yesterday, as it will be tomorrow. Now that our Northern republicans have made their campaign they see that they were called upon to fight windmills, and that the windmills keep on going around and around all the same. We would suggest to our contemporaries a series of soothing articles on the agricultural resources of the country as a sedative after the feverish campaign.

Hunting for Arsenic.

Some important murder trials in which it is charged that persons were poisoned with arsenic figure regularly in the reports, and as these are cases in which the testimony of experts in chemistry counts for a great deal the record of that testimony is given minutely. Chemists themselves regard the evidence of the presence of arsenic in a given substance as a fact susceptible of absolute demonstration; and a chemist has recently taken ground far more advanced than this. He claims not merely the common chemical success in the discovery of arsenic in a body but that he can determine the particular kind of arsenic, and tell whether a person was poisoned by arsenic from one paper or from another—from what factory, in short, the arsenic came. In any case, the establishment of the fact that there is arsenic in a dead body rests upon a very delicate manipulation, upon complicated processes that may be easily deranged and whose interpretation may be clouded with many fallacies. But if this is true of the evidence of an ordinary poisoning case, it is still more so of the thin theory added in the recent case in Connecticut. But with the fact demonstrated that arsenic is present in a dead body murder is not proved, but a door is merely opened for evidence as to how the arsenic got there. If trials of this kind are multiplied it will be well for people to keep a record of the medical history of the members of their families. Arsenic is constantly prescribed by physicians; it is, in fact, just now a fashionable remedy. There are certain diseases for which it is regarded as a specific, and for the treatment of which it is administered for months and even years. Not only so, but an extensively sold patent medicine owes its activity to arsenic. Perhaps all the patent medicines sold as cures for fever and ague contain arsenic. How shall it be proved that any given person has not at some time used arsenic as a remedy?

The State Ticket.

Both at Albany and in this city claims are made by republican politicians that some of the candidates on their general State ticket are elected besides Mr. Cornell. Upon inquiry these claims appear to be unsupported yet by figures, and to be founded, first, on allegations of republican gains in western counties, and second, upon a hope that Mr. Olcott, the democratic candidate for Comptroller, has been extensively scratched by Tammany voters, and that considerable scratching on the other hand has been done by Tilden and Robinson democrats in the case of Mr. Beach, the democratic nominee for Secretary of State. Returns enough have not accumulated in detail to approve or disprove these claims conclusively. Looking only to such figures as have been received and discarding all indefinite allegations and vague hopes from consideration, the probabilities of the election of all the democratic State candidates except Governor Robinson remain unaltered at the time we go to press.

The Silver Lining.

Now that the battle is over it is pleasant to think that there are many reasons for satisfaction in the minds of all parties. Mr. Tilden is satisfied because Mr. Dorsheimer has been punished, while Mr. Dorsheimer has probably no reason to mourn. Tammany rejoices over the defeat of Governor Robinson. The Governor is comforted because Tammany loses the city ticket. Mr. Curtis will look with hope upon the scratching Cornell received. Mr. Cornell will view with composure the fact that he is the Governor-elect of New York. General Grant will be delighted to know that New York may be carried by some other republican, thus relieving him from embarrassing solicitations. The anti-Tammany man will shout over the defeat of Gumbelton. Collector Merritt is proud because the administration is vindicated. Mr. Haskin informs a reporter that his defeat for Senator is gratifying, because he pulled down Ecclesine. In fact, there seems to be comfort in the results of the canvass for every one except, perhaps, Ben Butler. And we have no doubt that Ben, down in his boots, looks with serenity upon the fact that he can now give to the practice of his lucrative profession time that otherwise might have been absorbed in executive responsibilities.

The Virginia Republicans.

According to our despatches from Virginia the republican party in that State, after dwindling down to such insignificance that it has not seriously contested an election for several years, encounters a sudden opportunity to take a new lease of a better and cleaner life. Has it the virtue and wisdom to improve the chance? The handful of members whom it has elected to the Legislature hold the balance of power between the "deb-paying" and "readjusting" or "repudiating" factions of the democrats. There is a possibility of circumstances enabling them to wield it so as to ally themselves with the representatives of the financial honor

and business prosperity of the State, and effect a radical reconstruction of parties there. The good influence of such an alliance, not only upon the politics of Virginia, but on those of the whole nation, cannot be too highly estimated. The conduct of these Virginia republican legislators will be carefully watched, for it will afford a test whether their party anywhere in the South possesses the elements of regeneration.

Greenbacks and Greenbackers.

What has become of the greenbackers? In the Congressional elections that occurred only a year ago in those States which have voted this week they polled not less than two hundred and forty thousand votes for their distinctive candidates, and half as many more in coalitions upon nominees of the other parties. The distinctive greenback Congressional vote in 1878 was, for example, nearly twenty-five thousand in New Jersey, more than eighty thousand in New York and almost a hundred thousand in Pennsylvania. Suddenly this great political array has shrunk into such insignificance that it makes no show in the returns of 1879. In all the election reports this week from East, West or South, the figures of the greenbackers' vote are omitted as too trivial to affect the results. The greenbackers have been smothered by the successful operation of the Resumption act. They have not lagged superfluous on the stage, but have made their last appearance. Now let the greenbacks, which gave them their name, disappear into the same limbo.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The widow of ex-President Tyler still lives. Bancroft Davis arrived from Europe in the *Prisia* yesterday. Hon. Fernando Wood, of this city, arrived from Europe yesterday. The number of Russian and German travelers to Switzerland increases. England buys California's canned apricots, and wants more than there are. Major General John M. Schofield, of West Point, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, M. P., arrived at the Windsor Hotel, yesterday, from Boston. Molasses has gone up five cents, and now we hope that Secretary Sherman will give us less taffy. The Providence *Journal* thinks that the study Adams family of Massachusetts is to be respected, though not loved. Five o'clock tea tables, shaped like a clover leaf, covered with cream and draped with lambrèques, are the Cincinnati style. Mr. D. G. Watts, president of the Cotton Exchange, arrived from Europe yesterday on the steamship *Bothnia*, after an absence of eight months. Crude rubber is so scarce and the mills so active that you may have to pay one hundred per cent more for your arctic than you would last spring. Twenty pounds was the result of an amateur performance given by officers and ladies of the Aldershot garrison two weeks ago in aid of Buckstone, the tragedian. Lord Lytton is said to have retired in dudgeon or disgust from all active direction of affairs in India. Lord Lytton wanted, it is said, to annex Cashmere, but Lord Cranborne would not hear of it. Liverpool commission merchants charge our shippers enormous rates. "Ratage," for destruction by rats, forms a large item, and the other day a Liverpool agent charged "ratage" on a cargo of lead. The French tricolor is so objectionable to the Strasburg authorities that a tobaccoconist has been fined for selling cigarette paper bearing the words "Souvenir National," in the obnoxious red, white and blue. General Fitz Hugh Lee quoting the Duke of Wellington's dictum that a man of refined Christian sensibilities is totally unfit for the profession of a soldier, says that the lives of Lee and Stonewall Jackson refute the idea. The dignity of the offices of President and Cabinet Minister is so great that when the incumbent leaves his portfolio at Washington in order to make a political speech in a State for one party or the other he ought to be hissed from the platform. The government would wage war with a European Power that would tie a piece of red tape in a single knot, but when the red savages of the alkali plains try to run an Indian agency we get down on our knees and ask that we be not exterminated. Many a merchant, lawyer or manufacturer who would stand aghast if he were asked a question about his private business will, within two minutes after he has been introduced to a journalist, begin to cross-examine him about the private affairs of his office and his associates. A London journal thinks that fiction with such titles as "Nightshade Hollow," or "The Secret of the Gloomy Glen," "The Murders of May Fair," "The Skeleton in the Coal Cellar," "The Gory Goblet of the Haunted Grange," can hardly be deemed fit intellectual pabulum for the British household. Mile. Sarah Bernhardt is devoting herself with great ardor to painting in the studio of M. Alfred Stevens, having for the moment abandoned sculpture for the sister art. She is working hard at a picture intended for the coming Salon. It represents a young girl leaning forward to seize her in his grasp. London *World*.—"I have been told that the Attorney General had no less than 200 guineas marked on his brief for attending at the Guildhall Police Court on behalf of Mr. Levy Lawson the other day. This, with 'refreshers' for each subsequent attendance, and merely for a preliminary inquiry, strikes me as being pretty well. It seems that barristers' fees keep up, notwithstanding the depression in trade." President Grévy has resumed his official duties at the Elysée, says the *London World*, after an exceedingly brief shooting season. He slaughtered, in his five weeks' holiday, 63 hares, 215 brace of partridges and closed upon 500 quails; a pretty good total, considering that he has never shot in preserves, but always in the open fields and in the same guise and gaiters as any modest adept de St. Hubert in the Jura.

PRESS AND CROZIER.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP DECLARES AN OTTAWA NEWSPAPER "NON-CATHOLIC!" SHARP COMMENTS BY THE EDITOR—THE THREATENED WAR OF WORDS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 5, 1879.

The following letter has been published to-day by the Roman Catholic Bishop against the attitude assumed toward the Roman Catholics by the *Herald*, of this city, a leading Catholic organ, to which reference was made in my despatch of last evening:—

Sir—Will you allow me space in your paper to make the following statement, in answer to the remarks of the *Herald* of the 2nd inst. I am a Roman Catholic and I am under an impression that the *Herald* is a Catholic paper, and that it has my approbation. Now, sir, though I would very much like to give proper encouragement to a Catholic paper in the English language, I must say that there is none in Ottawa, and that the *Herald* has not my approbation. I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. THOMAS, Bishop of Ottawa.

POINTED COMMENT.

In this evening's issue the *Herald* has the following:—It is only a few years since clerical tyranny was exercised in Lower Canada in behalf of a political party, and even to-day, at the capital of the Dominion, we find an attempt, a very feeble one we admit, made to give every man that dares to trace an honest opinion to the law a whipping. This is an age and land in which no one but a simpleton will submit to impudent domination as to the manner of conducting his business, and it is time for heretofore tyrants to learn that it only makes itself superlatively ridiculous when it ventures to use the mouth of common sense or to kill

an industry that does not happen to please it. We do not think the dictum of every bishop will make us non-Catholic or stop the revolutions of a press that has diffused light throughout the world, that has broken through the ranks of superstition and that has hurled despots from power into poverty. There is evidently a warfare brewing in this quarter, as some startling exposures are threatened by the editor of the *Herald*.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL SCHOFIELD—THE STANDARD OF EDUCATION AND CHOICE OF CADETS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1879. Major General Schofield, superintendent and commandant at West Point, in his annual report says that the instruction in the several departments of the West Point Academy during the past year has been fully up to the previous high standard of the institution, and the progress of the several classes satisfactory. The discipline is good, except that hazing has not been wholly banished. It is gradually yielding to the more enlightened and refined sentiments which govern the relations between young gentlemen of the country. He thinks this report to the Military Academy will soon appear. The change introduced two years ago, by the restoration of instruction in the English language in the first year's course, has proved beneficial.

It is requisite that young officers should be given reasonable facilities and encouragement in all arms of the service, and to continue their professional studies in connection with the practical application of military principles. Without such opportunities little further progress is generally made after leaving the Academy, and much that has been learned is soon lost. Such opportunities are now presented for a post graduate course of studies to the young officers who are detailed as instructors at West Point, and to those who enjoy the benefits of the artillery school at Fort Monroe.

General Schofield says that as the standard of general education throughout the country has gradually advanced the qualifications of candidates for admission to West Point have materially shown corresponding improvement. The rigid examination for admission to the Academy has stimulated a more thorough method of instruction in the public schools. The influence thus exerted is felt in all parts of the country, and is generally beneficial. By making appointments to the Academy in advance of admission the candidate has sufficient time to make the necessary preparation. The present high standard of admission has been the growth of time, and corresponds with the growth of general education. It cannot be arbitrarily forced beyond that level. The appointment of cadets among the States comes from the fact that the growth of general education has been such that the candidates who possess much higher qualifications than the standard requires, they may not be given the full benefit of instruction in the Academy. THE CHOOSING OF CANDIDATES. The General highly commends the system of choosing candidates by competitive examination. It is, however, liable to one objection—that it takes no notice of the moral character. He thinks young men should be required to possess good habits and correct morals as well as sound physique and bright intellect. He suggests for the consideration of Congress that the annual examination of the Academy might, at slight additional cost, be made available for the education of a considerable number of young men in excess of the annual quota of the army to be returned to their respective States for service in the organized militia. The material improvements at the Academy are rapidly progressing.

HONORS TO GENERAL HOOKER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1879. Minute guns were fired and the City Hall bell was tolled here to-day out of respect to the memory of General Hooker.

FINE ARTS.

AMERICAN ART GALLERY—FALL EXHIBITION—FIRST ARTIST.

The private view of the fall exhibition of paintings at the American Art Gallery took place last evening. An excellent collection, most of the examples in which were painted for it, is hung in the tastefully arranged gallery, which is the finest for the purpose in the city. The place of honor has been deservedly given to George Fuller's "Hannah," a poetic canvas, full of sentiment. Though not as good a picture as his "Romany Girl," in the last Academy exhibition, and ill drawn, it is a powerful work. A life size figure of a young girl is seen in three-quarter length, in the fields, in the distance, on which is dimly perceived in the Mill-like hall light the figure of a laborer. A good woman, by M. F. H. de Haas, admirably well composed, a clear and effect of moon and other lights, on the centre of the east wall. The water should have been more crisply and coldly painted however. It was described in the "Studio Notes" on Monday last. Opposite it will hang a large Bridgeman, which is still in the Custom House. Eastman Johnson contributes a sterling pair of canvases. The largest, a little "Girl Watering Plants," is a solidly painted, well understood work. The face is very charming and strongly painted; the color is rich, the plants are strikingly well done, the effect of light is admirable and there is good depth. The second work, "The Little Egg Hunter," is an interesting picture. A good woman, by M. F. H. de Haas, admirably well composed, a clear and effect of moon and other lights, on the centre of the east wall. The water should have been more crisply and coldly painted however. It was described in the "Studio Notes" on Monday last. Opposite it will hang a large Bridgeman, which is still in the Custom House. Eastman Johnson contributes a sterling pair of canvases. The largest, a little "Girl Watering Plants," is a solidly painted, well understood work. 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